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## ANTHROPOLOGIC MISCELLANEA

**William Jones**, well known among ethnologists through his researches among the Central Algonquian Indians, died on March 28, 1909, of wounds received in an attack by hostile natives of the Philippine islands. Dr Jones, by descent a member of the Fox tribe, was educated at Hampton Institute. Later he went to Andover, and then to Harvard University, where he received the degree of A.B. He continued his studies at Columbia University, where he held a fellowship and was later an assistant in



WILLIAM JONES

anthropology. He received the degree of Ph.D. from Columbia University in 1904. Although Dr Jones, in the course of his long residence in the East, had partially lost the practical knowledge of his native tongue,

he acquired it again in later years, and turned this knowledge and his intimacy with the members of his tribe to good account in carrying on his investigations. Under the joint auspices of the American Museum of Natural History and the Bureau of American Ethnology, he visited the Sauk and Fox tribe in Iowa and Oklahoma, and supplemented his researches by investigations among the Kickapoo. The excellent collections which he made on these journeys are now the property of the American Museum of Natural History in New York. The first part of the results of his studies has appeared, under the title *Fox Texts*, as Volume I of the Publications of the American Ethnological Society. This collection is the first considerable body of Algonquian lore published in accurate and reliable form in the native tongue, with translation rendering faithfully the style and the contents of the original. In form, and so far as philological accuracy is concerned, these texts are probably among the best North American texts that have ever been published.

Along with the preparation of the texts, Dr Jones made a detailed study of the grammar of the Fox dialect, part of which was published in the *American Anthropologist* (vol. 6, N. S., pp. 369-411), while a second part is to appear in the *Handbook of American Indian Languages*, which is being prepared under the auspices of the Bureau of American Ethnology.

Dr Jones had also completed a number of brief papers of eminent value to anthropologists on account of the clearness of his understanding of the thoughts and ideas of the Indians. His paper on "The Culture-Hero Tradition of the Sauk and Fox" (*Journal of American Folk-Lore*, vol. 14, 1901, pp. 225-239), and that on "The Concept of the Manitou" (*ibid.*, vol. 18, 1905, pp. 183-190), are excellent contributions to our knowledge of the Central Algonquian.

After the completion of his field-work among the Sauk and Fox, Dr Jones was appointed research assistant in the Carnegie Institution, for the purpose of conducting investigations among the Central Algonquian. He spent two seasons of field-work among the Ojibwa Indians around Lake Superior, collecting a large amount of information on their folk-lore and customs. He acquired a thorough knowledge of the Ojibwa dialect, and was able to record a vast amount of material in the native tongue. Fortunately this material is so nearly completed that it will be possible to publish it, although not in that excellent form that Dr Jones would have been able to give it. This material will presumably remain our principal source of information on the Central Algonquian. The thorough grasp of the subject that Dr Jones had attained is indicated in his brief paper on "The Central Algonkin," contributed to the *Annual Archæological*

*Report of Ontario, Canada, 1905* (pp. 136-146), and in his paper contributed to the International Congress of Americanists, 1906, on "Mortuary Observances and the Adoption Rites of the Algonkin Foxes of Iowa" (*Congrès International des Américanistes, 1906*, vol. I, pp. 263-277).

In 1907 Dr Jones was appointed by the Field Museum of Natural History in Chicago to conduct field-work in the Philippine islands. Two years he spent in researches in Luzon, which were crowned with marked success, until in the spring of this year he fell a victim to his devotion to science. In him we have lost a faithful and painstaking investigator, a man of great promise. His training for work in North America was such that nobody is ever likely to fill his place. In possession of a fund of knowledge, he was modest and averse to display. Persistent and courageous in carrying out the work to which he had once devoted his energies, he did not shrink from privations and danger. His uprightness, courage, and modesty commanded the respect and love of all who came into close contact with him.

FRANZ BOAS.

**Archeology of the Everglades region, Florida.** — While visiting the Seminole Indians of Florida in February, 1908, I had occasion to make a trip into the Everglades for the purpose of collecting ethnological material. During this journey and another one made later, opportunity was found to make a few archeological observations, which, although lacking accurate measurements and details, may prove of interest. The archeological as well as the ethnological specimens secured are now in the collection of Mr George G. Heye, of New York City.

Our first discovery was a series of refuse deposits, including a shell-mound, at the forks of New river a few miles west of Fort Lauderdale, on the north side of the stream. On the surface of these, and on the edges washed by the current of the river, were picked up numerous potsherds and a few fragmentary implements of shell. To the northward, at a distance of perhaps three hundred yards from the river, lay a group of mounds, six in number, forming a row nearly parallel to the course of the stream. The largest approximates some eight feet in height, with a diameter of fifty feet; the smallest, about two feet in height and eight feet in diameter. Low embankments were noticed extending from some of the larger mounds toward the river. There were also a number of small tumuli scattered about through the scrub palmetto. One of the larger mounds had been dug into by a previous explorer, who had discovered

one skeleton, at least, judging from the whitened fragments of human bone on the pile of sand thrown from his excavation; but our party trenched through another large mound (fig. 18), with negative results.



FIG. 18. — Mound and Excavators, Florida.

Continuing westward, we dragged our canoe through the shallow waters at the head of New river and entered the deeper winding channels of that vast watery prairie, the Everglades. The first night after leaving New river we reached the island known to the "Cracker" alligator-hunters as Long key—a narrow strip of land and trees in a sea of bog and saw-grass. Near its western end we found a refuse deposit roughly estimated at two hundred feet in diameter, in some places extending down below water level, here about three feet from the surface.

Not anticipating that we would do any excavation in the glades, we had left our shovels near the mounds, but we were able with improvised tools and one trowel to secure a small collection. Most abundant among the artifacts found were the potsherds, apparently in the main derived

from bowl-shaped vessels with incurved rims. The decoration, when present, consists in some cases of rude incised patterns, while occasional examples were found showing the checkered imprints of the carved paddle. A broken shell celt; worked marine univalve shells (*Busycon* sp. ?), some of them perhaps club-heads, others plummet-like; several small awl-like implements of bone, possibly projectile points, and an implement resembling a plummet, made of some soft stone, were also found.



FIG. 19. — Large mound near Hungerland, edge of Everglades, Florida.

Like the modern Seminole, the ancient people seem to have been large users of turtles, the shells and bones of which formed the greater part of the animal remains in the refuse heap; but the bones of various mammals, the alligator, and different kinds of birds and fish, were also secured. Marine and Everglades shells were abundant, but the bulk of the heap consisted of black earth with occasional layers of ashes.

On "Pumpkin Hammock," another island, some fifteen or twenty miles farther westward, we examined a similar deposit, which occupies

nearly the whole of the available dry land, with similar results. I have been told by the hunters that there are traces of ancient camps on most of the Everglades islands.

On another trip I found a mound built directly on the swampy plain of the Glades near "Barley" Barber's trading store at "Hungerland," about thirty miles west of Jupiter. On the dry land near by is a group of tumuli, including the largest I saw in Florida (fig. 19), which must be twelve or fifteen feet high. This, like some of those at Fort Lauderdale, is provided with a raised way running from the mound toward the water.

M. R. HARRINGTON.

**The Scope and Content of Anthropology.**—In the last number of the *American Anthropologist* Prof. R. B. Dixon has a review of my little book on the above subject, for which I am on the whole very grateful. Suffering as a classifier of books under the great variety of opinions still prevalent among anthropologists with regard to the nomenclature, boundaries, and even main subdivisions of the science, my chief aim was an attempt to outline a compromise that would have some chance of meeting with general acceptance, because founded, as shown in the appended bibliography, on the views of a number of well-known scientists, especially in Germany and France. And I was glad to learn that a professional American anthropologist had no serious objections to offer with regard to this part of the book, although in many respects conclusions are reached that are at variance with theories generally advocated on this side of the Atlantic.

But while my reviewer apparently is inclined to accept also the main features of the library classification offered, he finds serious fault with some of its details, and, although none can be less satisfied with many of these details than the author himself, I feel that some of the shortcomings mentioned are inevitable, owing to the incomplete state of the science itself, and ought not to be laid at the door of a poor librarian, who, after all, can only accept existing conditions.

The ideal classification of the literature of any science would no doubt be one in which provision was made for every conceivable subdivision large enough to be made the subject of a separate pamphlet, and in which the arrangement was entirely logical and in close touch with the one followed by an ideal text-book on the science. But as it is the nature of the ideal to be unattainable, it is only a truism to state that the ideal text-book never is forthcoming, and still less so the ideal classification, which latter, after all, primarily must be a practical system of pigeonholes for existing and prospective literature on each subject treated.

When, therefore, Professor Dixon severely blames me for my subdivision under systematic anthropology of the American race, I have of course to admit that the geographical scheme offered, instead of the requisite sub-races, is only an unsatisfactory makeshift and a failure. But so are, to my knowledge, to this day, the attempts made by anthropologists to establish such subdivisions, and it is not the business of the classifier of books to draw on his imagination in such cases.

Professor Dixon knows better than I that no such subdivisions, founded entirely on physical characteristics, have as yet been satisfactorily established, and it is a misunderstanding of my intentions to think that systematic anthropology, as here tentatively outlined, is meant to give any consideration whatever to linguistic or other purely ethnological features. It is true that the linguistic element, as regards the form of certain headings, could not well be avoided on account of the extant literature on the subject. But it seemed to me to be entirely out of the question to extend this inclusion to the some hundred linguistic stocks that have been preliminarily mapped out inside of the American race. Nor did it seem advisable to introduce the subdivision into Dolichocephalous, Mesaticephalous, and Brachycephalous tribes, as outlined by P. Topinard in his *Anthropology* and quoted by A. H. Keane in his *Ethnology*. The somatological literature dealing with the question does not fall in line that way. And the material, upon which this and other anatomical schemes are built, is, to my knowledge, too meager and quite inadequate for the purpose. If I am not mistaken, the scientists connected with the Bureau of American Ethnology even seem to despair of the possibility of establishing, on purely anatomical grounds, a racial chart like the one mapped out for Europe. I therefore humbly submit that the shortcomings of my taxonomic scheme are not entirely due to my "spending too little time in familiarizing myself with the more elementary principles of the science."

Turning to the objections made to the ethnographical subdivisions of the Indians, I would admit that the criticism is better founded. It would perhaps have been well to give a full list of the numerous linguistic stocks that have been established with some show of scientific certainty; but my own experience with the literature of the subject led me to believe that for the great majority of libraries in this and other countries the geographical subdivision was on the whole satisfactory, and the few stocks and tribes given under the North American Indians were in no way meant to be exhaustive or logically coördinated. The headings introduced are, on the whole, taken from Dr Brinton's *The American Race*. I had



found them useful in dealing with the literature in the Field Columbian Museum, and it will be observed that space is left in the notation for some thirty additional headings, which, added to the local subdivision by states, surely will suffice for most libraries.

With regard to the omission of Polynesia, it is of course an unfortunate oversight in reading the proof. I find in my original manuscript the heading, "Polynesia (except the Hawaiian Islands)." The reason for singling out the latter group, as well as New Zealand, is of course that the extant literature seems to make it convenient.

On the whole I venture to think that Professor Dixon's objections to these and, as hinted, other details not specified, are largely due to my failure to explain in the preface the general principles followed in my scheme of classification. While an attempt certainly was made not to violate the logical sequence of minor subdivisions also, and to avoid co-ordinating headings which are dissimilar as to extent or character, I never hesitated to make exceptions whenever the literature seemed to require it, as, for instance, in the case of the Hopi (3083) and of Hawaii (2661).

A library classification of any subject is, after all, primarily a convenient arrangement of its literature, and only in the second line a logical dissection of its contents. I have no doubt that mine has its shortcomings, even regarded from this point of view; but judging from the reviews in library journals, I have hopes that it may prove useful for quite a number of years, with such additions and omissions as each classifier will have ample freedom to make, owing to the flexibility of the notation.

JUUL DIESERUD.

**Archeology in Nebraska.** — The following letter, from Professor F. W. Putnam of the Peabody Museum, Harvard University, forwarding to the Editor of the *American Anthropologist* the accompanying communication from the Commercial Club of Omaha, is self-explanatory. We are glad to say that the latter communication reflects a very different spirit from that recently exhibited by a Nebraska Congressman in remarks in the House of Representatives, to the effect that the National Government is wasting time and money on ethnological and archeological investigations.

MARCH 19, 1909.

MR F. W. HODGE,

Editor of Anthropologist.

*Dear Mr Hodge:* I suppose you have received a copy of the enclosed circular letter, but if not it will interest you. It seems to me that the Commercial Club of Omaha has shown a high and liberal spirit which we can all

appreciate in contrast to the narrow spirit shown in some places in trying to prevent exploration by any one not a resident of the state.

Sincerely yours,

F. W. PUTNAM.

Omaha, March 16, 1909.

Curator, Department of Anthropology,  
Peabody Museum, Cambridge, Mass.

*Dear Sir:*

The Omaha Commercial Club invites your department, when making up its field parties, to bear in mind the almost unexplored archeologic region of which this city is the geographical center. As is well known to you, the famous Nebraska Man was discovered a few miles north of Omaha in this county. The whole valley of the Missouri River is a veritable treasurehouse for the archeologist. There are unnumbered tumuli and hundreds of large circular house ruins scattered over the bluffs near the river which exploration shows differ materially from the type of dwelling used by the Omaha, Oto, and Pawnee Indians when Nebraska was visited by Lewis and Clark. Associated with these ruins are refuse heaps and tumuli. Several types of skeletal remains and many methods of interment indicate many different peoples, and in the matter of artifacts the range probably exceeds that of any other section. Besides the more common stone objects are the more interesting implements of bone, horn, antler, and shell, which include many new forms, while the variation of pottery is almost limitless.

Desiring in a thoroughly scientific spirit to encourage the study of Nebraska's earliest people, the Omaha Commercial Club takes this means of calling your attention to this splendid field in the geographical center of the United States.

Expeditions sent into this section will find convenient electric lines to convey them to their point of labor in a few minutes. The cost of living and transportation it will be shown on inquiry of the Omaha Commercial Club are nominal, and climatic conditions here are altogether desirable.

In extending this invitation, it can be stated that the Omaha Commercial Club has the hearty cooperation of Mr Robert F. Gilder of this city, with whose work as an archeologist you may be familiar and we trust you may look upon it with favor.

Respectfully yours,

THE COMMERCIAL CLUB OF OMAHA,

By W. R. WOOD,

*Secretary.*

We are glad to learn that, as a result of this appeal, Professor Henry Montgomery of the University of Toronto will join Mr Gilder in archeological research in the vicinity of Omaha during the coming summer.

**Theodore-Jules-Ernest Hamy.** — Perhaps the oldest professorship of anthropology at any seat of learning is that connected with the Paris

Museum of Natural History. It was originally a chair of anatomy, but the name was changed in 1850 to that of the natural history of man, or "anthropology" as it came to be called by Professor Serres who was the incumbent at the time. The latter was succeeded by de Quatrefages, and he in turn by the subject of this sketch, Professor E. T. Hamy, whose death occurred November 18, 1908.

Hamy was born at Boulogne-sur-Mer in 1842. He studied medicine in Paris, receiving his degree in 1868. The title of his thesis, "The Intermaxillary Bone in Man," already indicated that his bent of mind would



E. T. HAMY (1842-1908)

lead him eventually into paths more congenial, to him, than that of the practice of medicine. A trip to Egypt in 1869 brought him into contact again with a former acquaintance, Mariette, who turned Hamy's attention toward archeology. On his return Hamy became assistant to Broca in the latter's newly installed laboratory of anthropology, being charged with conferences on craniology and craniometry.

In 1872 Hamy was appointed assistant to Professor de Quatrefages, who had succeeded Serres in the professorship of anthropology at the Museum of Natural History. Two of his first published works appeared the same year: *Précis de Paléontologie humaine* and a memoir on the nasal spine. *Crania Ethnica*, in two quarto volumes, the joint work of de Quatrefages and Hamy, appeared in 1875-82. Hamy, in the meantime, had become interested in the anthropology of the New World, and published (1880) his *Recherches historiques et archéologiques*. This new field was destined to become one of the chief theaters of his subsequent activities, as the following list of publications will prove: *Decades Americanæ—Mémoires d'archéologie et d'ethnographie américaines* (1896-1899); *Lettres américaines d'Alexandre de Humboldt*; *Galerie américaine du Musée d'ethnographie du Trocadéro* (1897); and *Codex Telleriano-Remensis* (1899).

Professor Hamy was fortunate in his association with men of large mold, like Broca and de Quatrefages. He developed at a period when it was still possible for a man of industry and versatility to compass a very wide field. That he had such gifts to a marked degree is attested by the number and diversity of his achievements. His abilities as an organizer, director, and lecturer were of a high order, but his activities along these lines did not seem to lessen his productivity as author and contributor. The Bulletins of the Paris Society of Anthropology alone contain eighty-three communications from his pen. And yet he had time to preside over local societies and international congresses. At the time of his death he was still president of the *Société de Géographie de Paris* and of the *Société des Américanistes*. Of the latter he had been not only the founder, but also its only president. He founded also the *Bibliothèque ethnologique*, and, jointly with Cartailhac and Topinard, *L'Anthropologie*. Prior to the foundation of the latter journal he had been editor of the *Revue d'ethnographie*. These multifarious duties were not allowed to interfere with the routine of his lectures at the Museum as successor to de Quatrefages. It was in this capacity I first came to know him personally, and to appreciate, as so many others have done, his many-sided gifts.

Such in brief was the man whom many learned institutions, including the *Institut de France*, delighted to claim as their own, and whose death is mourned especially by anthropologists on both sides of the Atlantic.

GEORGE GRANT MACCURDY.

**The New Serpent Mound in Ohio.** — Mr Harlan I. Smith's confident denial of the genuineness of the "New Serpent Mound in Ohio,"

of which I gave an account in *Records of the Past* for September-October, 1908, should not be permitted to go unchallenged. In the first place, his own testimony is worthless, because he confesses that his "personal explorations were confined to that portion lying within the maple forest. . . . In fact," he says, "I did not even attempt to trace the other embankments." Against this I place the fact that Dr Metz did survey the whole mound, and his directions and distances are given in my article. Unfortunately the illustration given in the September-October number was not accurately drawn, but in the November-December number is

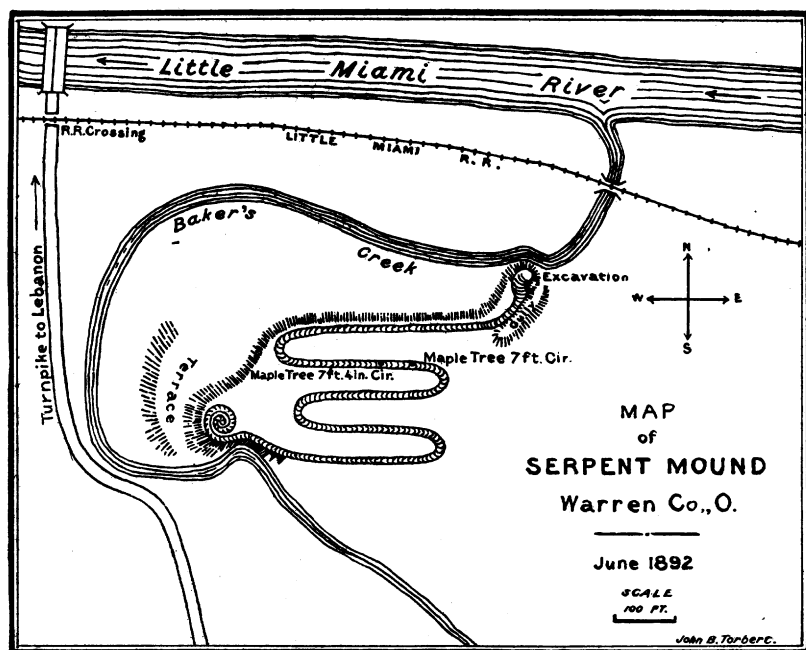


FIGURE 21.

given the drawing made by Dr Metz immediately after his measurements. The plan is here redrawn and reproduced (fig. 21).

As to the statement that "the most accurate published map of this site" is found in Charles Whittlesey's paper published in volume III of the *Smithsonian Contributions*, Mr Smith should have stated that Whittlesey did not pretend that this map was from an accurate survey. Whittlesey says: "The survey was made under circumstances that did not allow of a minute measurement of all parts of the work . . . Some of the

details are given from an eye sketch, and this obstructed occasionally by a snowstorm" (p. 8). Mr Smith adds that Whittlesey's survey distinctly shows "that the work is not a serpent mound"; whereas it simply shows that he did not; as he says, make any accurate survey at all.

To put such testimony as this against the detailed survey of such an authority as Dr Metz, and the testimony of eye-witnesses like Mr E. O. Randall and Dr Charles Hough, to say nothing of myself, is well-nigh unpardonable in one who is attempting to enlarge scientific knowledge. Perhaps, and probably, when Mr Smith was upon the ground, the portion of the serpent in the cleared field was covered with grass or with growing crops. But as he made no attempt to survey it, it was hardly proper for him to speak so confidently about that of which on his own confession he knew nothing, while if he had read carefully Colonel Whittlesey's report he would never have made Whittlesey's map the basis of a positive statement.

G. FREDERICK WRIGHT.

**The Heye Collection.** — As is well known to readers of this journal, Mr George G. Heye, of New York, has been forming, for several years, a collection of aboriginal American objects, with the result that he has brought together the largest and scientifically the most valuable series of ethnological and archeological objects ever assembled by an individual. As the collection has outgrown the facilities of a private establishment, and in order to make it more accessible to students, Mr Heye has deposited it in the Museum of the University of Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia, where it is now being installed by Mr George H. Pepper, formerly of the American Museum of Natural History, New York. Students of American ethnology and archeology generally, and the University of Pennsylvania in particular, are to be congratulated on thus being made the beneficiaries of Mr Heye's generosity.

**McElmell Cañon.** — It will be of interest to archeologists to know that the gorge in southwestern Colorado popularly known as "McElmo cañon," celebrated for its cliff-dwellings and other ancient Pueblo remains, should properly be called McElmell cañon, from Thomas A. McElmell, who settled there soon after the Civil War. This information is derived from Mr D. M. Riordan, of New York, long a resident of the Far West, and once agent for the Navaho Indians. The name became confused with that of the popular novel *Saint Elmo*, by Augusta Evans Wilson, recently deceased, which made its appearance in 1866, about the time Mr McElmell settled in the cañon that should bear his name.

THE fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the Paris Society of Anthropology will be celebrated July 7-9, 1909. Anthropological societies and institutions all over the world are invited to send delegates. The program includes a discourse by the Minister of Public Instruction and Fine Arts, an address by the president of the Society, a report by the general secretary on the scientific activities of the Society since its foundation, and messages from delegates who are to be the guests of the Society at a luncheon and a dinner.

THE Legislature of New Mexico has recently passed a bill establishing the Museum of New Mexico, which is placed under the control of the Archeological Institute of America, with a subsidy of five thousand dollars per annum. The old Palace at Santa Fé has been granted for the use of the Museum and of the School of American Archeology recently founded by the Archeological Institute.

THE title of honorary keeper of the Ashmolean Museum, Oxford, has been conferred upon Dr Arthur Evans "in consideration of his eminent services to the university as keeper of the Ashmolean Museum, extending over twenty-five years." The thanks of the University were also given to Dr Evans for his recent gift to the museum, as previously announced in these pages.

THE fifth session of the Congrès Préhistorique de France will be held at Beauvais (Oise), July 26-31. Dr Th. Baudon is president and Dr Marcel Baudouin secretary of the committee of organization. Communications may be addressed to M. Louis Giraux, treasurer, Avenue Victor-Hugo, 9<sup>bis</sup>, Saint-Mandé (Seine).

THE Wahlburg gold medal of the Swedish Society for Anthropology and Geography has been awarded to Dr Sven Hedin. This is the second presentation of the medal, it having been given previously to Professor G. Retzius.

DR A. L. KROEBER, of the University of California, Prof. M. H. Saville, of Columbia University, and Drs A. M. Tozzer and W. C. Faraabee, of Harvard University, have been elected members of the American Antiquarian Society.

THE twenty-first session of the Congrès Archéologique et Historique de Liège (Belgium) will be held from July 31 to August 5. The presidents of the Congress are J. Fraipont and G. Kurth; the secretaries, J. Brassinne and L. Renard-Grenson.

THE University of Nebraska has published *A Guide to the Courses in Social Anthropology*, prepared by Professor Hutton Webster. It is gratifying to note how rapidly the need of a course in anthropology is being felt even by the less prominent universities of the country.

THE managers of the department of archeology of the University of Pennsylvania have awarded the Lucy Wharton Drexel medal, for important work in exploration and publication, to Professor Rudolph E. Brunnow, for his work in Assyria and in the exploration of Arabia.

MR ECKLEY BRINTON COXE, JR., founder of the Coxe Archeological Expedition from the University of Pennsylvania, and Dr George B. Gordon, curator of the museum, have sailed for Egypt to join members of the expedition who are working in Nubia.

LORENZO G. YATES, author of various papers on the archeology of the Pacific coast, died at his home in Santa Barbara, California, January 30.

DR GEORGE GRANT MACCURDY, of Yale University, gave a lecture before the Buffalo Society of Natural Sciences on February 26th, his subject being "The Ancient Art of Chiriqui."

PROFESSOR KARL PEARSON gave, in January, before the Royal Institution of Great Britain, two lectures on "Albinism in Man."